4. ESI Hospital, K.K. Nagar, South Chennai

5. ESI Hospital, Vellore

6. ESI Hospital, Sivakasi

7. ESI Hospital, Salem

8. ESI Hospital, Hosure

9. ESI Hospital, Tiruchirapally

Out of the above hospitals, ESI Hospital at K.K. Nagar, Chennai is directly **run** by the ESI Corporation as Model Hospital.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Two hospitals are proposed to be started in the State of Tamil Nadu i.e. one at Tirupur and the other at Tirunelvelli.

Treatment of occupational diseases in ESI hospitals

2600. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ESI hospitals are taking care of occupational diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of ESI hospitals in which the facility to treat occupational diseases is available out of total number of hospitals, State-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) No, Sir. ESI Scheme is providing medical care and treatment of occupational disease to its beneficiaries. Medical care and treatment of occupational diseases is provided through a network of 144 hospitals all over the country.

(c) and (d) As stated above, the treatment is provided through a network of 144 hospitals all over the country. However, if the facilities are not available in ESI Hospitals, these are provided through tie-up arrangements with reputed Govt, and private medical institutions. In addition, the ESI Corporation has set up 4 occupational disease centres which are functioning at ESIC Model Hospitals at:

1. Basaidarapur, New Delhi (NZ)

2. Joka, Kolkata, West Bengal (EZ)

3. K.K. Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu (SZ)

4. Chinchwad, Pune, Maharashtra (WZ)

These occupational disease centres are providing specialized preventive, curative and rehabilitative occupational health services to ESI beneficiaries.

The ESI Corporation has decided that w.e.f. 01.04.2008, a separate budget of Rs. 20/- per IP family unit per annum will be allocated to the State Governments over and above the

existing ceiling of Rs. 1000/- per IP family unit per annum on medical care for providing preventive, promotive and occupational health services to the beneficiaries. The expenditure on this will be entirely borne by the ESI Corporation.

Composition of work force

2601. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what could be the percentage in the composition of work force under the category of self employed, casually employed, organised;

(b) except around 10 per cent under the organised category the other major category of workers are unorganised and what are benefits and privileges ensured or being ensured for the unorganised sector under the Law; and

(c) whether Government is satisfied with this situation or would the Government feel that they have to go a long way in doing for this unorganised sector particularly workers involved in Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (c) As per the estimates of the recent survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2004-2005, about 94% of the work force is employed in the unorganised sector which, *inter-alia,* include agriculture workers, construction workers, self-employed, casually employed. Remaining 6% of the workforce is employed in the organised sector.

In order to protect the interest of the workers in the unorganized sector and to provide social security to these workers, the Government has enacted various labour laws which are fully or partially applicable to the unorganized sector workers. Some of the major legislations include the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923; the Minimum Wages, Act, 1948; the Building & Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996; the Building & Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996, the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970; etc. With a view to providing social security to the unorganised sector workers, the Government has constituted Welfare Funds for Beedi, Cine and certain Non-Coal Mine workers to provide welfare schemes like health care, housing, education to the children etc. There are various poverty alleviation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government. The Government also enacted National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Bill, 2007 has been introduced in Rajya Sabha on 10.09.2007.

In addition to above, the Government has recently launched 'Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana' to provide life and disability cover to rural landless households. The benefits under the scheme include Rs. 30,000 in case of natural death; Rs. 75,000 in case of death due to accident or total permanent disability due to accident. In case of partial disability due to accident, the insurance cover would be Rs. 37,500/-. The children of beneficiaries are eligible for scholarship. The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' for BPL families in Unorganised Sector has been launched on 1st October, 2007 for the unorganized sector worker's family of five. The scheme provides for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/-per family per annum on a family floater basis. Under The Indira Gandhi National Old Age